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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. V, No. 11 Sept. 15, 1919

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September Export Number

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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs are Used"

Vol. 5 New York, September 15, 1919 No. 11

THE CRISIS

If the Affairs of the United States Dye Industry Are Indeed Passing Through a Critical Stage, the Doubts Are Abroad and Not at Home

BECAUSE textile manufacturers and those engaged in following other pursuits which depend for their successful existence on the use of dyestuffs—because all these people the world over are now feeling not a little interest in the life and development of the dye industry of the United States, they are, naturally enough, reading from week to week and from month to month whatever may be said of it, for they cannot but realize that within the next year or two they are to be presented with the privilege of selecting from such a plenitude of synthetic colors as the world has never seen before, and since Germany and the United States will together offer the greatest quantities to choose from, they will endeavor to secure as much information in advance as possible in order to decide early upon what to rely.

There are many statements to be read, and likewise many to be listened to, for both casual gossip and organized gossip often have more weight in the minds of the superficial than any amount of less spectacular but more trustworthy testimony, whether it be made under oath or not. And Germany always has made a study of the practice of organized gossip. She realizes only too well what it has done for her in the past by way of misleading purchasers of dyes for her own advantage, and now she is again industriously working away at the task of manufacturing interesting stories about the chemical industries of other nations.

From many sources come these stories, and they are taken up and repeated until at last one may hear them from the most reliable and trustworthy people—people who, having been misled themselves, are easily able to mislead hundreds where the original narrators of these stories could mislead tens, by reason of the confidence reposed in their leadership.

Those who are to-day following carefully the development of the dye industry in the United States, have felt astonishment at the rapidity with which the chemists of this country have suc-

ceeded in accomplishing what the Germans declared could never be accomplished by anyone except German chemists. They have watched the smooth advance of the United States in technical ability and the organization of the most modern and efficient plants for the manufacture of colors until many have asked: What will five years more bring forth? There has been surprise felt over the rapidity of the progress, truly enough, but that surprise was not to be compared to the amazement experienced when it first began to be known that the dye industry of the United States is facing a crisis.

That is what some of the reports and the whisperings now going abroad from this country would lead many to believe, and the reason given is one which, if it were true, would lead one seriously to question the sanity and senses of those responsible for its existence.

Suppose a man were to enter a promising and profitable business, and suppose he were to work early and late in studying how to better his product and create a demand for it, until he had attained a position second only to one other man in the same business—and then suppose he were to relax his efforts, sit down, and give orders that his competitor should be given every opportunity to take away all the customers and the good-will which he had so carefully accumulated!

Or suppose a man fearing an assault upon his house by enemies from without, and having plenty of powder and bullets but no gun, only the materials from which a gun could be made, were to labor day and night to construct the weapon to defend himself, and having completed it all but the adding of the trigger with which to fire it, should, upon hearing the shouts of the attackers, throw it out of the window!

Or again, suppose a man in a motor car, finding himself at the bottom of a long, steep hill over which he must pass, were to apply all the power of which the machine is capable and see it fight its way ever upward, gradually gaining momentum until it is within but a short distance of the top. Does he then turn off the power?

And what would an onlooker think of him if he did? What would one be likely to think of any of these supposititious persons if they conducted their affairs as imagined in the foregoing instances? They would unhesitatingly be pronounced madmen, and a score or so of scientists would strive among themselves for the privilege of examining their heads after death had overtaken them in an institution for the insane!

This is what many of the reports now abroad about the United States dye industry would make one believe. The impression is being spread that those in authority are blind to what has been created and do not know how to keep it. It will be said by some that the United States is in the position of one who, having wrought, throws the fruits of his labor aside, being too indifferent or too ignorant to realize their value.

It will be explained in detail that the United States has labored to build a self-contained coal-tar chemical industry, and has labored well, so that where formerly it had nothing, it now stands second to Germany alone in the quantity of dyes produced. According to the story which will be told to those who are at first unable to believe the statements they hear, the industry is so well organized and increasing at such a rate that all it needs is a law giving it protection for a time longer—a law such as the ones passed by England, France and Japan. Then it will be explained that for reasons which have nothing to do with the welfare of the dye industry or of the country, certain men in the Congress of the United States, aided and encouraged by other men who are likewise seeking to further their private ambitions and whose motives are equally selfish, are about to prevent this law from being passed. The struggle, it will be said, is about to begin, and should these men succeed, which the manner in which the United States Government is organized may render possible, the dye industry of that country will be in a woeful predicament, and hence, is now facing a seri-

ous crisis in its affairs.

That is the story which will be spread, and it will be used as an argument against the placing of faith in the integrity or permanency of the United States dye industry.

It will be well for all those who are interested to trace carefully the origin of all such stories as these, for they are misleading to anyone who is obliged to depend solely upon them for his information. They may come from his most trusted acquaintance, or they may emanate from one whose judgment is presumably above question; they may be couched in the most vigorous and open language or they may be only hinted at, vaguely and in whispers, after the manner of one telling a secret or violating a confidence. But once traced to the fountain-head—once it is discovered who told your friend and after that who told *him*, or where he read it—practically all such propaganda will be found to have originated from one of two influences, which are:

(1) Germans, or instruments of the German chemical industries.

(2) Importers of synthetic dyestuffs into the United States, or organs controlled by them.

Those who listen will be invited to believe that it would be like leaning for support on a broken reed to open relations or become in any way dependent on the dye manufacturers of the United States.

Of the two sources, only the first mentioned is of any account abroad; the opposition of the other is restricted and discussed principally within the boundaries of the United States, and only through the reading of it in publications which are sent out from that country would erroneous conclusions likely be drawn.

No, that is not the crisis which the United States dye industry is facing. There is opposition to the law, but the law will nevertheless be passed, the opposition serving merely to bring about improvements in it. The United States, having created the second largest dyestuff industry in the world, did not do so for nothing, and is not going to throw away that which it has gained, as a child throws away a long-coveted toy which it ceases to value after the satisfaction of possession is gratified.

The crisis which the United States dye industry is facing is abroad, not at home, and it lies in whether or not foreign purchasers of dyes will continue to allow themselves to be deceived, as in the past, by German protestations of superiority, and whether the extravagant claims, deliberate attacks and perpetual boastings of a nation of proved liars and murderers can prevail against the open, reasonable and moderate avowals of a nation which has never in its career waged a single war of conquest, or which, having donned its armor and fought, has never failed to doff it again as quickly when the struggle was over without making a single demand for territory from the conquered.

The Germans must have their chance. The United States believes this, but it

(*Concluded on page 9.*)

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BON VOYAGE, DOCTOR!

The selection of Dr. Charles H. Herty as America's representative to visit Paris and dicker with the Reparations Commission for a six months' supply of vat colors, is a most happy one.

His appointment resulted from the request of Alien Property Custodian Francis P. Garvan as president of the Chemical Foundation, which request was made in response to the plea of the National Association of Shirt Manufacturers that someone be authorized to go abroad for the purpose of relieving the acute shortage of these peerless dyestuffs, so necessary for the manufacture of shirtings, which go frequently to the laundry.

Although the mission is by no means a "delicate" one, calling for rare diplomatic skill, a profound knowledge of the subject, and such social tact and graces usually deemed indispensable to an emissary sent overseas, yet this broad land of ours might be repeatedly raked with the finest of fine-tooth combs without bringing to light another combining these qualifications more ideally than does Dr. Herty.

From the lecture platform and in the editorial columns of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, his championing of the cause of the American dye industry has ever been most unique from a literary standpoint and effective in its results, and THE REPORTER, in wishing him a most pleasant trip, firmly believes that if his letter of credit is drawn upon the full amount due him for his unflagging efforts in the cause of justice, he will make the trip in his private yacht.

RATIFY THE TREATY

Whatever our political faith may be, whatever our personal opinion of President Wilson, whether or not the Peace Treaty in its present form satisfies us in every detail, there is only one position in this matter which a clear-minded, thoughtful American can take—a firm determination to see that the treaty is ratified without amendment at the earliest possible moment.

It is quite true that Mr. Wilson has not acted on every occasion as each one of us would have had him act. It is true that he showed grave lack of vision in slighting the Senate by refusing to include one or more of its members in the personnel of the United States Commission to the Paris Peace Conference. It is true that all articles of the treaty are not as we would have them if we alone were permitted to draft its provisions. It is true that the Covenant of the League of Nations in its present form devolves great responsibilities upon the United States, the shouldering of which will entail certain national sacrifices.

But what of it? Is it conceivable that a world torn for nearly five years by the conflict of a score or more of warring nations can, at the first attempt, draft an agreement which will reconcile the peculiar differences of each nation in such a way that there shall be no dissatisfaction? Is it not, on the contrary, remarkable that an instrument which even approaches the giving of universal satisfaction can have been produced? Is it not cause for universal gratification that at last, after countless centuries during which the disputes of nations have been settled by recourse to arms, there should emerge from the latest conflict a covenant guaranteed by all the powers of civilization which proposes to adjust all international difficulties by pacific measures and to resort to arms only in the last extremity?

If it were possible for us to revise

the treaty to our own liking, without reopening the whole question of an international settlement, such a course would undoubtedly be desirable. But it is *not* possible. If we insist upon changing so much as a line of the present treaty the consent of the other signatories must be obtained. And if we insist upon amendments of our own is it reasonable to expect that the other powers will refrain from insisting upon further amendments which meet their own particular ideas? Reservations of an interpretative character may be adopted without harm. We may ratify the treaty and in the instrument of ratification say that we understand "such and such" articles to mean "so and so," but beyond this we dare not go.

If certain of our senators shall insist that the phraseology of the treaty be altered in material form and so by their action compel a reopening of the Peace Conference, incurring, as such action would, months of delay and the grave possibility of a resumption of hositilities, these senators will be branded, and justly so, not only by America but by the world at large, as traitors to humanity.

Out of the chaos and misery of the past five years there has come a respite. It is for the United States Senate to determine whether this respite shall be made permanent or whether it shall be but a lull before a greater storm. Is Senator Johnson, Senator Lodge, or any other of their type, willing to shoulder the responsibilities for such an international calamity?

THE CRISIS

(*Concluded from page* 7.)

insists that the United States must also have its chance. Whether its agents are to be met fairly and allowed to compete, or whether they are to be met with suspicion, born of poisonous propaganda, is the only crisis in the affairs of its dye industry at the present time.

AMERICAN DYES ARE TO BE STRONGLY FEATURED AT CHICAGO CHEMICAL SHOW

Dyes, more dyes, and still more dyes. That was the cry of America only a few short years ago. The withdrawal of German dyes, it was feared, had worked irreparable injury to the American textile industry, and many were the wailing prophets who predicted that it was a blow from which American textiles could not recover until the war was over and German dyes were again available.

Everyone recalls the hosanna of praise and sigh of relief which swept the country when the German commercial submarine, *Deutschland,* made its successful sub-sea voyage and landed in the harbor of Baltimore with a cargo consisting largely of dyes. This was only a few months before America entered the war, and when the nation actually became a party to the conflict,

(*Concluded on page* 12.)

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CHICAGO CHEMICAL SHOW

(*Concluded from page 9*)

the wailing grew with astounding intensity.

But the American chemist had set to work, and, although the war is over and German dyes will soon be available again if needed, American industry doesn't need them, and the why of this will be shown at the Fifth Annual Exposition of the Chemical Industries, the world's greatest industrial exposition, to be held in Chicago, Sept. 22-27, at the Coliseum and the First Regiment Armory.

The nation has heard a great deal of American dyes. It knows that the American chemists stepped into the breach and produced some dyes. It does not know that these dyes have been produced to meet practically all demands; that they are as "fast" as the best of the German dyes, and that America, given proper encouragement in the permanent establishment of its dye industry, by way of legislation and popular demand for American products, need never again be dependent upon any foreign nation for this utter essential to its textile industries.

Millions have been invested in dyestuff factories in the United States, following the researches—the successful researches—of the American chemists. The figures of this investment exceed a quarter of a billion dollars.

Not alone is the American dyestuff industry to-day supplying all needs of America, feverishly toiling to repair reduced stocks of textiles which the war caused, but American dyes are replacing German dyes rapidly in the markets of the world, and to-day American dyestuff factories are supplying such former German customers as France, Spain, Mexico, Argentine, Brazil and British India.

This market can be widened almost indefinitely, if the American industry is given proper encouragement, and the exposition will show the vast variety of American dyes, the vast investment, the great possibilities of the industry and other important facts which will give point to the demand of different technical and industrial organizations, some of which will meet in Chicago during the exposition, for proper encouragement of American dyes.

The long-heralded visit of some 250 Swiss merchants, manufacturers, students of economics and scientists, to this country, will take place almost any time between now and October 8. Out of this number, 30 are interested in the textile industries. It is understood that members of the delegation who represent chemical interests hope to arrive in time to visit the Chemical Show at Chicago.

With a capital of $125,000 the American Trading Corporation, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey to manufacture chemicals, dyes, drugs, etc. Head offices of this new concern will be located at 790 Broad Street, Newark, that State.

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THE USE OF OILS FOR TEXTILE PURPOSES

By Augustus H. Gill, Ph.D.

Professor Technical Analysis at Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.

Oil Foots

The term "foots" is applied by the oil and paint trade to any sediment obtained in the manufacture or storing process. It is a mixture of oil, the impurities contained in the oil coming from the seed, or "mucilage," as it is called, coloring matter, water, dirt, and where alkali has been used in the refining process, of the saponified oil or soap.

Properties. Cottonseed oil foots or soap-stock varies in color from light, dirty yellow, through dark green to deep red, changing to black on exposure to the air. The odor is that of decomposed fish, due probably to methylamine. If it contains more than 40 per cent of water it ferments easily in hot weather, and the soap made therefrom is poorer in color than that made from fresh stock.

Composition and Analysis. This has been given under preparation; it varies with the amount and strength of the alkalies used. The total fatty acids vary from 35 to 65 per cent, 45 being a fair average; less than 40 per cent cannot be delivered on contracts. The specific gravity is from 0.97 to 1.04, 1.00 being the average.

A typical analysis is as follows:

Water	36.0
Fatty anhydrides	48.5
Glycerine	4.0
Caustic soda, Na_2O	5.8

Uses. It is used for the manufacture of soap, textile or mill soaps particularly, and is by far the cheapest soap-making material on the market. Many of the "washing powders" are composed of settled foots soap and soda ash. In England the foots are distilled with superheated steam, after the manner of wool grease, which has already been described. An oleine, stearine and cottonseed stearine pitch are the products. Other foots beside cottonseed are linseed, whale, sperm and olive oil.

Fuller's Grease

This product, known as "seek oil" (England) and recovered oil, is obtained from the water in which woolen cloth has been washed, by a process similar to that by which wool fat is produced. It consists of the oil which has been used in carding and spinning the wool, together with the fatty acids obtained from the scouring soaps used, and those which existed in the oils as such. Olive, lard, neat's-foot, saponified ,and distilled red, or "elaine oils," "distilled grease" oleines and mineral oils, sometimes mixed with wool fat or degras, are some of the oils used for this purpose.

Composition. This will vary according to the oils and soaps used, and the results obtained should be compared with the constants of the oils originally employed. If the oil is to be used again as a wool oil, the spontaneous combustion and saponification tests should be applied.

Black Oil

This is the term applied to oil extracted from the greasy waste of woolen mills and is, except for mineral oil coming from the machinery, the same as that upon the wool itself. It should not be confounded with a petroleum product, black oil, a crude petroleum from which naphtha and burning oil have been distilled and used for freight-car lubrication.

Garbage Grease

This is a grease obtained by the extraction of garbage with naphtha or carbon tetrachloride. It is used for the manufacture of cheap toilet soaps, or distilled as is wool fat.

Lubricating Greases.—Gillett divides the greases into six classes:

1. The tallow type, a mixture of tallow with palm oil soap with some min-

eral oil; this was common twenty years ago.

2. The soap thickened mineral oil type, a mixture of mineral oil usually with lime or sometimes soda soaps, the commonest type at present.

3. Types 1 or 2 mixed with graphite talc, or mica.

4. The rosin oil type: a mixture of rosin oil thickened with lime, or sometimes litharge, with mineral oil. They contain often 20 to 30 per cent of water and are used as gear greases. They may contain also tar, pitch, ground wood, or cork, and any of the fillers mentioned in 3.

5. Non-fluid oils: Oils or thin greases stiffened with "oil pulp" or "dope," i.e., aluminum oleate.

6. Special greases with special fillers.

These greases show a high coefficient of friction at first, causing a rise of temperature which melts the grease—producing the effect of an oil-lubricating bearing. The graphite greases showed an unexpectedly low lubricating power; the rosin greases showed a high friction at first but, after the bearing had warmed up, compared well with the more expensive greases. The high moisture content would seem to have the advantage of making them less sticky. The lime-soap greases (Class 2) are not as good as the tallow greases (Class 1), and are inferior as lubricants to those mixed with soda soaps.

By choosing the materials, soft or hard soap, and light, medium or heavy oils, or solid greases, with suitable fillers—talc or graphite—and varying their proportions, greases can be made in any desired consistency, from the semi-fluid oil to the hot neck grease.

Greases are in many cases to be preferred to oils, particularly where oil spots from the bearings are to be avoided; the most fluid grease that will stay in place and do the work should be chosen as with oils. They are used upon dynamos, shafting, gears, and where heavy pressure is applied, as in the trains of rolls in rolling mills. Some of these greases have received special names, as Fiber Grease, Gear or Pinion Grease, Graphite Grease, Petroleum Grease and Hot Neck Grease.

Fiber Grease is so called because it appears to be fibrous, especially when pulled apart; it is an anhydrous soda or potash soap (Class 1) mixed with mineral oil. *Gear Grease* is usually a mixture of fiber grease with mineral oil, or it may contain rosin oil (Class 4). *Pinion* Grease is commonly made from petroleum residuum (still bottoms); pine tar is often added, and in some cases the grease consists solely of this tar, to the detriment of its lubricating qualities. *Graphite Grease* is a mixture of about one part graphite and two parts gear grease; it is especially useful in wet places, as it is not easily washed out of the bearings, particularly if it be compounded with a lime soap. *Petroleum Grease* is a heavy vaseline-like body obtained from still residues after the cylinder oil has been distilled off. *Hot Neck Grease* is the stiffest of all the greases; it is usually a stearine or wool grease pitch, or petroleum residuum mixed

Fast Chrome Blue Black
Cloth Scarlet G **Naphthol Green B**
Bismark Brown R **Chrysoidine R**
Fast Purple B **Ponceau 3RB**
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with rosin talc and graphite. The tests applied to greases are much the same as those applied to the oils modified as the differences in composition and between the solid and liquid state require.

The following tests are usually applied to the greases: flash, free acid, dropping point, soap content, free oil or fat, saponifiable and mineral; free lime, fillers and water.

The following tables show the composition of some of the greases:

THE USE OF OILS FOR TEXTILE PURPOSES

COMPOSITION OF SOME GREASES

Name	Flash Pt. °C.	Mlt. Pt. °C.	Consistence Gms. 20°C.	Water	Ca. Soap	Filler	Min. Oil	F'ty Oil	Free Acid	Coeff. Fric.
Graphite	195	93	18	tr.	11	16	56	17	0	.097
Summer motor	160	87	170	tr.	38	..	36.5	25	tr.	.075
Winter motor	175	86	7	tr.	23	..	40	37[2]	6.1	.063
K[1]	193	85	24	0.2	16	..	67	16	0	.057
K[2]	195	93	66	0.3	20	..	60	20	0.3	.054
Auto	190	79	11	1.0	19	..	60	20	tr.	.046
Tallow	210	52	150†	2.5	..	1.4[3] 2.1[4]	22	73.5	0	.022
Tallow xx	215	49	200	tr.	..	30[7]	20	48	0	.029
Lead resin oil	240	102	7	24.7	..	1.7[5]	..	0	0	.067
Lime resin oil	198	77	31	tr.	..	9.9[5]	..	0	0	.048
Lime resin oil	198	75	4	20.0	..	7.8[5]	..	0	0	.036
Soda grease	215	83	35	0	..	22[6]	78[8]	0	0	.019
Non-fluid oil	210	76	27	0	9.8	12.9[6]	70.3	7	0	.026
No. 4 Petrolatum	247	47	6	0	..	..	100	0	0	.018
Lard oil	265	5	0	0	..	..	0	100	..	.011

†Estimated. [1]Potash soap. [2]Lead soap. [3]CaO. [4]Soda soap. [5]Mainly palm oil. [6]Oil of 24.2° Be. [7]Paraffine.

—*Textiles.*

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BOILING-OFF SILKS

From 5 to 20 parts of soap per 1,000 parts by weight of water should be used in order to obtain a satisfactory result in boiling-off silk. In industrial practice it was formerly the rule to use soap equal to 25 per cent of the weight of the silk. This proportion gives good results when boiling-off yarn in a tub. Under these conditions from 30 to 35 pounds of water is used for each pound of silk, giving a concentration of about 8 parts of soap to 1,000 parts of water. This is the right quantity from all points of view.

When piece-dyed goods are handled, however—that is to say, when dyeing goods in the piece and not in the yarn—it is necessary in order to manipulate the goods properly to use a much larger volume of liquor. Under these conditions the quantity of soap is based not on the weight of the goods being treated but on the quantity of water used. Soap solutions varying from 6 to 10 parts per 1,000 parts of liquor by weight are used. The weakest solutions are used for the largest baths and for silk that is easy to boil-off (fine counts, soft twisted silk, light fabrics), while the quantity of soap is increased for coarse silks, hard twisted yarns (grenadines, organines, etc.) and for fabrics difficult to penetrate. Usually the first bath is more concentrated than the second.

Water Used for Boiling-Off

I will not go into a discussion of this question in detail now, as it is generally understood. It is necessary to dissolve the soap in water that is as pure as possible. Water containing lime or magnesium salts contributes to the formation of insoluble soaps of

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lime and magnesium, causing a very marked loss of soap and an imperfect bath which results in deposits on the fiber, causing a loss of brilliancy. For this reason natural water, obtained in sections where it is found in a very pure state, is used. Water artificially purified or condensed from steam is also used. We will return to this question of water when taking up the subject of rinsing, in which it is very important.

Effects of Soap Bath on Yarn and Fabrics

In order to take into consideration the best conditions for applying the soap bath to silk yarns and fabrics we should first examine the different results that this bath produces on articles made of raw silk. The soap has:

1. Two favorable effects on the result:

(a) Dissolving the silk glue and the yellow coloring matter.

(b) Removing spots and foreign impurities from the fiber.

2. An unfavorable and frequently very damaging effect on the result:

(a) Tangling the threads in the skeins or the slipping of the threads one on the other in the fabric.

This effect, which is purely mechanical, is due naturally to the agitation produced by the boiling of the soap or by the movement given to the material in the bath. This unfavorable effect is enormously aggravated by the following phenomenon: At the beginning of the boiling-off operation the silk glue or sericin begins to swell and soften before it is dissolved. At this time the filaments of fibroin are enveloped in a viscous mass in which they slip with surprising facility. The slightest movement, whether of the liquid or of the fiber, is sufficient to change the relative position of the fibroin filaments. If the material is in the form of skein yarn the danger is less, because the tangling of the threads, if not too bad, can be corrected by suitable handling and manipulation, but in loose fabrics this displacement of the threads often causes a fraying which in net fabrics, such as tulle and lace, is frequently incurable. This pasty condition of the silk glue lasts but a short time, and then it liquifies and becomes entirely dissolved. The fibroin filaments then come in contact with each other, and in this condition it is very difficult to displace them. It is in considering these three effects, with the object naturally of facilitating the two first and preventing the third, that we will now study the practical application of boiling-off to the different kinds of silk products.—*Posselt's Textile Journal.*

The Patrick-Duluth Woolen Mills, Duluth, Minn., will expend $50,000 in constructing a two-story brick addition to its plant. The new structure will give an additional floor space of about 18,000 square feet.

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NOTES OF THE TRADE

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent for the current quarter on the preferred stock of the company, payable October 1 to stockholders of record at the close of the business day September 15.

With a capital of $300,000 W. J. Wayte, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of New York as a chemical engineering firm. The incorporators consist of D. J. Lewis, Jr., E. P. Meeker and W. J. Wayte. Headquarters will be in New York City.

Under the laws of New York the Lafayette Drug Company has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000 to deal in drugs and chemicals The incorporators are S. Probst, Jr., C. Kinberg and F. W. Hamberg. Head offices will be in New York City.

With a loss estimated to be in the neighborhood of $10,000, a shoddy mill owned by the Fabyan Woolen Company, Stafford Springs, Conn., was completely destroyed by fire recently. The building was a two-story affair, located north of the main plant, and the loss was fully covered by insurance.

Perfumes and toilet waters will be manufactured by the newly incorporated Liquid Flower Chemical Company, which has been chartered under the laws of New York by M. W. Weinberg, H. Berlin and M. Spiegel, 615 East 6th Street, New York City.

The Criterion Chemical Company has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000 under the laws of New York by A. Joseph, E. J. Goldstein and H. M. Wolf. Headquarters of the new company will be located in Brooklyn.

With a capital of $40,000, the National Weaving Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of New York. Headquarters of the new concern will be located in New York City and the incorporators consist of Slavos K. Strike, Raphael D. Davis and Michael Davis.

Now that the war is over and stern necessity no longer rules, a fight is on in Germany between the cotton and paper yarn manufacturers. The latter, despite the fact that the substitute is more expensive for the consumer to wear, are determined that their product shall not be displaced by cotton goods without a struggle.

According to a recent statement by M. R. Poucher, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. expect shortly to place upon the market four new vat dyes, including a blue and an orange. Although no definite date has been announced, Mr. Poucher stated that these colors were now in the course of manufacture and might be available soon.

Spontaneous combustion is believed to have been the cause of a disastrous fire which recently destroyed the Karl Schlatter Dye Works, Philadelphia, with a loss estimated to be in the neighborhood of $70,000. Large quantities of dyes and chemicals were a total loss, but valuable stocks of yarn were saved.

Joseph Becker, of Pittsburgh, Pa., describes in American patent 1,307,533, granted June 24, a new process for the recovery of ammonia, tar and benzol. The patent has been assigned to the H. Koppers Company.

Announcement has been made by the Progressive Mercerizing and Dyeing Corporation, New York City, that the capital stock of this company has been increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

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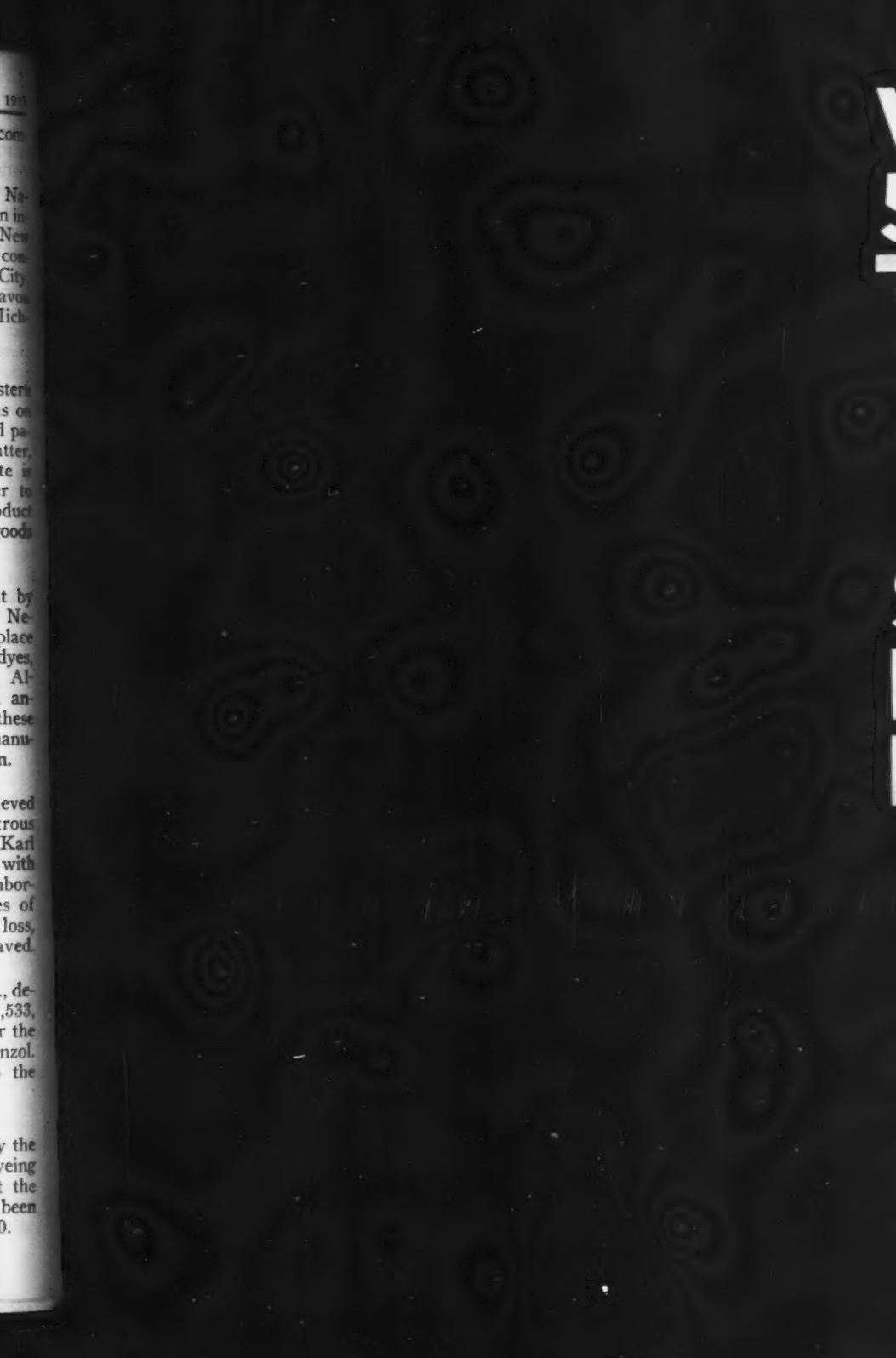

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